The People's Korea

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President Kim Il Sung Gives On-the-Spot Guidance

President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance in various areas of the national economy in North Hamgyong Province from July 1 to 13.

He gave on-the-spot guidance at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, the Chongjin Thermal Power Complex and other units. He also convened an enlarged Executive Committee meeting of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, where he gave an important lecture on how to bring the national economy to a new higher stage.

As he toured many of the production processes of the complex he said that it was important that the existing production capacity should be maintained and the second stage of an expansion project finished as soon as possible.

Noting Chongjin Thermal Power Complex's important role in the power supply of Chongjin, he said that projects to augment the capacity of the complex should be pressed ahead with.

Among the high-ranking officials present at the enlarged EC meeting held on July 13 were Premier Kang Song San and Li Gun Mo, Secretary of the WPK Central Committee.

President Kim Il Sung said that the second stage of the expansion project was now under way and should be finished in a short period of time, enabling a large iron production base to be built in the near future, boosting production capacity.

He also said that the Songjin Steel Complex should maintain its high levels of production, contributing to the Juche ideal and supplying the economy with the various kinds of steel that it requires.

The Musan Ore Mining Complex should raise its production and further enhance its role, he said.

Concerning the power industry, he said, new hydro-electric power stations will be operational in the near future and the capacity of thermal power plants will be increased.

Setting forth the objectives for the chemical industry, he said that the capacity of fertilizer production should be boosted along with that of artificial silk yarn, newsprint, petro-chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

He said that because of severe frost in North Hamgyong Province farming must be practised on a scientific and technological basis so that grain yeild can be increased in line with Juche farming methods.

Earlier, on June 25, on-the-spot guidance was given to the Taean Heavy Machine Complex. The president was accompanied by First vice-Premier Yong

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Secretary Kim Jong Il Inspects Technical Innovations Exhibition

Secretary Kim Jong Il inspected the national exhibition of technical innovation by the Three-revolution Teams, reported the official Korean Central News Agency on July 17.

He was accompanied by officials concerned, including So Yun Sok, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK, Li Gun Mo, Secretary of the WPK Central Committee and Kang Hi Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee.

On display at the exhibition were a number of technical innovatory designs, inventions and appliances which have been made by team members from different sections of the national economy in close cooperation with workers and technicians since their meeting in September 1984.

Mr. Kim Jong Il was highly appreciative of the tremendous technological achievements that had been made in less than two years and said that they helped solve a lot of the scientific and technological problems which arise from socialist construction. The pooling of efforts by workers and technicians has enhanced the Juche character and independence of the national economy, raising the standard of technical equipment and placing management activities on a new scientific foundation.

He said the proud achievements made by the Three-revolution Team members in the fulfilment of the tasks of technical revolution were eloquent proof of the validity and vitality of the Three-revolution Team Movement initiated by the Workers' Party of Korea.

Only when this movement is waged energetically can we push through the Three-revolution more effectively and win shining victories, he stressed.

The team members, he said, should continue with their work particularly in the fields of raw materials utilization, fuel and power and machine tools, in line with Juche-orientation.

Among other things, he stressed, that production should be raised by solving the scientific and technological problems that exist with existing equipment, by saving raw materials and relieving workers of boring work.

He also said that the technical revolution at present is the main link in the economic development of the DPRK and a powerful wave of technical innovations should sweep the whole country.

Reunification Front Sees 40th Birthday in Pyongyang

With a congratulatory message from President Kim Il Sung, a meeting was held in Pyongyang on July 21 in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland. (See the message on page 2)

The front, in which the Workers' Party of Korea plays a leading role, was founded on July 22, 1946 as a wide-ranged political organization which embraces political parties, public organizations and individuals of all strata in the Korean Peninsula, irrespective of differences of views, religion, occupations and sex.

Its main mission is to contribute toward materializing national reunification.

After the presidential message was read, Ryu Ho Jun, director of the Secretariat of the DFRF Central Committee, made a report, saying that proposed 3-way military talks involving Pyongyang, Washington and Seoul and the co-hosting plan of the DPRK for the Olympics should be realized as a step toward terminating national division.

The meeting adopted an appeal to all Koreans in south Korea and abroad, calling on them to give top priority to the common destiny and interests of the nation and work for the cause of national salvation for independent and peaceful reunification.

N-S Talks Officials in Seoul Urged Not to Act as Mouthpiece

DPRK delegations to deadlocked three-channel dialogues between north and south Korea urged their counterparts in Seoul to stop acting as mouthpieces for the United States and the south Korean authorities, which snubbed Pyongyang's overture for 3-way military talks among the three parties.

This became known when north Korean officials of Red Cross and economic talks and for preliminary parliamentary contact issued statements on July 15, 16 and 17 respectively.

They charged the south Korean negotiators with following the line of U.S. and south Korea's categorical refusal of the repeatedly proposed military talks.

North Korean People's Armed Forces Minister O Jin U sent letters and made the proposal on two occasions to the commander-in-chief of the "U.N. Forces" in south Korea and Seoul's defence minister in June and July.

The statements also decried their counterparts for proposing the resumption of the present multi-layer talks, not military contact, saying that it does not deserve "the slightest notice."

The view held by the north Koreans is that 3-way military talks should be

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DPRK Youths Call for Forming Anti-War, Anti-Nuke Front

A mass meeting of over 10,000 Korean youths held in Pyongyang on July 19. (KCNA Radiophoto)

More than 10,000 youths and students gathered at an indoor stadium in Pyongyang on July 18 to call for "a broad united front" and "a mass campaign" on a regional as well as international scale to eliminate the danger of war and banish nuclear weapons from the earth.

The meeting adopted an appeal to the youth and students of the world, calling for firm unity among campaigners in the five continents to give momentum for the peace movement.

In the newest move for Pyongyang to contribute to this cause, the mass rally proposed to hold the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in the capital city in the summer of 1989, which, if realized, will be the first of this festival to be held in Asia.

The appeal said that the holding of the festival in Korea will be conductive to deepening friendship between Asian and world youths and to universal security.

Present at the rally with Korean youths were high-ranking party and state officials, including Pak Sung Chul, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and foreign diplomats and correspondents.

Li Yong Su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, addressed the rally, touching on a wide variety of anti-war and anti-nuclear crusades for phased abolition of nuclear weapons by the 20th century, regional denuclearization plans and so forth.

"The Korean youth voices firm solidarity with these struggles," he said.

Presidential Congratulatory Message to DFRF

The Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland is a nationwide united front organization which was formed in response to the common desire of the patriotic and democratic political parties and public organizations and people of all strata to achieve full national sovereignty and defend and uphold it and attain prosperity of the country and the nation and the lawful demand of the revolutionary development of the DPRK.

President Kim Il Sung, in his congratulatory message dated July 21 on the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (July 22, 1946), highly evaluates the front which has powerfully organized and mobilized the political parties and public organizations and broad masses under it in the struggle for the prosperity of the fatherland and the nation and has strenuously waged a nationwide struggle to achieve the reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the nation, independently and in a peaceful way.

He says the main task facing the front at the present juncture is to closely rally all the compatriots in north and south and overseas in one united bank and powerfully organize and mobilize them in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He continues:

Anyone who loves the country and holds dear the future of the nation should turn out in the accomplishment of the common cause of the nation for peace and peaceful reunification of the country and fight resolutely to thwart the splittists'"two Koreas" scheme and new war provocation moves and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, united closely, irrespective of ideology and system, party affiliation and political view.

The people in the northern half of the Republic should accelerate the revolution and construction more energetically for the reunification of the country and the prosperity of the nation.

The democratic political parties and public organizations and people of all walks of life in south Korea should fight on vigorously, holding ever higher the banner of independence against the U.S. and of democracy against fascism, thereby driving the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea, achieving the democratization of society and bringing earlier the reunification of the country.

The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and 700,000 compatriots in Japan, and all other Korean organizations and compatriots of all strata overseas should firmly unite and actively join in the nationwide struggle for reunifying the country.

The political parties and public organizations under the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland should make energetic efforts to develop friendly and cooperative relations with progressive political parties and public organizations in different countries of the world in order to create an international climate favorable for national reunification, stresses President Kim Il Sung.

EDITORIAL

N-S Dialogue amid Continued Tension Is Nonsense

At present, the Korean Peninsula is one of the regions where the danger of nuclear war is the highest. This means that it is an urgent question for the Korean people who wish for peace and peaceful reunification of their country to ease tension on the Korean Peninsula and to remove the danger of war from there.

As a part of its task for this purpose, the DPRK government, which is making every effort to peacefully solve the Korean problem, recently made peaceful proposals to the military authorities of the U.S. and south Korea. However, the U.S. and south Korean sides are refusing Pyongyang's peace initiatives, adducing this, that and other reasons. Therefore, tension on the Korean Peninsula goes on aggravating.

The Minister of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 9 and July 11, sent letters separately to the Commander of the U.N. Forces in south Korea and the south Korean Defence Minister, proposing to hold talks between the military authorities of the two sides within July. He proposed to find out ways to ease tension and the present state of confrontation and discuss the following points specifically in the proposed talks:

1) to halt military exercises and reinforcement of armed forces
2) to reduce troops and armaments, and
3) to observe the Korean Armistice Agreement.

But the U.S. and south Korean authorities not only failed to show an affirmative attitude toward Pyongyang's peace initiatives but also refused even to receive the second letter.

These attitudes of theirs are challenges to the task of easing tension and ensuring peace on the Korean Peninsula. The world's peace-loving people, not to mention the Korean people, now can't but repress their strong anger at them and deep anxiety over this situation. They should accept the overtures of the DPRK.

The U.S. refused talks, arguing that Pyongyang's peace initiatives were merely a "matter affecting north-south relations," and that "issues of detente can be discussed at the Military Armistice Commission." (MAC)

But the reasons given are nothing but sophism on the part of the U.S. to shirk its responsibility. No problems which will be discussed at the proposed talks will not be solved without the presence of the U.S. which holds the prerogative of supreme command of south Korea, stations over 40,000 U.S. troops in south Korea and deploys all sorts of 1,000-odd nuclear weapons and the latest weapons. This is not only a matter between north and south Korea. The problems proposed by Pyongyang to be discussed in the talks are beyond the limits of the problems which can be debated at the MAC.

The south Korean side adduces the same reasons as the U.S. But south Korea doesn't have been the qualification necessary for taking part in the MAC. And also south Korea says something other about dialogues between north and south. But this is demagogic propaganda intended by south Korea to shift its responsibility for the suspension of the north-south dialogues. If north-south dialogue is held amid continued tension, it would be nonsense. It has already been proved in the north-south dialogues so far held that they cannot bring about any good result from them.

Now, a matter of top priority in the peaceful solution of the Korean question is to ease tension and remove mistrust and conflicts between north and south.

If this problem is solved, peace and security on the Korean Peninsula will become steadfast, dialogue between north and south resumed and high-ranking officials' meetings can be realized. Then, a new road for the peaceful solution of the Korean question will be opened up.

Therefore, the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people strongly demand talks between the military authorities in July.

Economic Sanctions Needed to Solve S. African Issue: Tanzanian UNESCO Rep.

The People's Korea interviewed Dr. Martha Mvungi from Tanzania on July 10, while she was in Tokyo attending the 10th anniversary celebrations of the University of the United Nations and a seminar organized by the UNU.

She is the Secretary General of the National Commission of UNESCO of Tanzania, a member of the UNESCO International Literary Jury and a senior lecturer in the department of education at the University of Dar-es-Salaam, from which she is a graduate.

From 1972-82 she was engaged in both research and teaching. In 1982 she joined the National Commission of UNESCO in the capacity of Secretary General, a position she still holds today.

She was nominated to become a member of the UNU Council at the beginning of this year.

Her area of specialization is the role of language in learning.

Her interview follows:

Dr. Martha Mvungi

On the activities of the University of the United Nations:

Answer: The UNU is a really interesting academic institution in the sense that it doesn't have a campus. The UNU is engaged in research into the pressing global problems of human survival and the development of welfare through the various U.N. agencies.

The university's charter states that it should give special attention, not only to the social sciences, humanities and the natural, pure and applied sciences, but also to Third World and global problems, so that an understanding can be reached and possible suggestions made.

I think this function of the university is essential to its well-being and future development.

As the UNU has a mandate that allows academic freedom and flexibility it can fulfill its functions in a much more meaningful and significant way.

On DPRK-Tanzanian relations:

Answer: Relations between the DPRK and Tanzania have been enhanced in the various fields of diplomacy, politics, trade and culture. There has also been an exchange of students between the two countries. This is very important and should be given encouragement as it helps us to understand each other. The DPRK has offered Tanzania a lot and Tanzania has something to offer the DPRK. I would definitely encourage the development of special relationships in important areas like education, science, technology and other helpful spheres.

The visit of former President Nierere to the DPRK illustrated the strong ties between the two countries. I hope it will continue. Mutual visits by leading personages will help to develop relations and lead to a new working relationship which will take cooperation between the two countries to a higher level.

On education in Tanzania:

Answer: Primary education is free and every effort has been made to make it universal. However, there are still a few obstacles to this to be overcome.

Up to now we have managed to provide education for between 75-80% of school age children. Primary education lasts for 7 years.

Students who perform well go on to secondary school. The system is highly selective at that stage because there is not enough space.

Quite a small number of students proceed to university. However, despite this we have managed to achieve a literacy rate of 81%, which is quite high. We have achieved this by allowing villagers to attend primary schools and there have been instances where secondary school students have helped by teaching literacy classes. That was the only way we could achieve such a high level of literacy in the country.

In schools we try to emphasize self-reliance and this is of course a national policy for everything. We encourage students to work with their hands to make practical use of the theory they learn.

I have read about the 11-year compulsory education system in the DPRK and I think it is a great system, allowing children to mature in the school setting and develop important life skills.

The education of girls is very important. In Tanzania we have made some headway in this issue and I hope that the trend towards equality continues. At the primary school level we have an equal ratio of boys to girls. However, less girls proceed to secondary school and even less get to university. In subjects like science quite a few number of women participate. The question is how to make more women participate in university education. We have made efforts to encourage them and these have been moderately successful. However, further measures need to be taken.

On the coming summit conference of non-aligned countries in Harare:

Answer: Decisions must be made concerning the problems we are facing. We have a food crisis as well as fundamental problems in developing our industries and increasing our production. We are still using primitive and antiquated tool in the agricultural sector and therefore, I feel that the summit should address itself to the whole question of the food crisis in Africa. Although the summit has many items on its agenda I feel African agriculture should rank high on its list of priorities.

I think they should choose problems which they can deal with immediately if they are important enough and are capable of being solved. I think they should be selective as some courses of action can be more effective than others.

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DPRK Law of Sex Equality Marks Its 40th Birthday

The DPRK is celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Law on Sex Equality. The law was passed on July 30, 1946, one year after the liberation of Korea and became the first of its kind in Asia. The law was a part of a series of democratic reforms.

The question of equality of the sexes is an issue concerned with the social liberation of women, who after all, account for half the population of mankind.

As for the women's issue President Kim Il Sung already refered to it in the "Ten-Point Program of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland" issued on May 5, 1936.

It noted: "...to ensure equality based on humanity irrespective of sex, nationality or religion; to improve the social position of women and respect their personalities."

The law refers to the fact that the liberation of the country and subsequent democratic reforms helped to liberate women. The law allowed women to advance into various fields of society equal in all respects to men.

The law stipulates the right to elect and be elected, the right to work, the right to education and the rights to free marriage and divorce.

The Law on Sex Equality enabled women to be liberated from old feudal relationships between the sexes.

Today women in the DPRK enjoy equal rights in political, economic and other fields of society. The fact that women's status is legally guaranteed illustrates the government's stance on women's issues.

The Socialist Constitution of the DPRK stipulates in Article 62 of Chapter IV "Basic Rights and Duties of Citizens": "Women hold equal social status and rights with men."

A large number of women are directly involved in affairs of state and hold responsible positions in state organs and managerial fields.

At the election of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly, held in 1982, 91 out of 651 delegates of the Supreme People's Assembly were women. Some 30% of local assemblymen are held by women.

One third of the managers of cooperative farms in the DPRK are women.

Women workers in the DPRK account for 48% of the workforce. 70-80% of teachers and doctors are women. 60% of agricultural jobs are done by women and 35% of engineers and other specialists are women.

The law guarantees that there is no wage discrimination and upholds various other social rights.

The DPRK Socialist Labor Law stipulates on wage that irrespective of their sexes, ages and nationalities, the working people receive equal remuneration for equal work.

In the United States women earn on average about 60% of the male wage, while in Sweden, Italy and Australia it is about 80%. In France and Germany it is 78% and 73% respectively, and in Japan it is 34.9%.

A large number of women in the DPRK advance into various fields of the society. Women in a bus in the morning in Pyongyang.

As a result of the legal protection afforded to women, actual measures have been taken to provide women with the necessary conditions enabling them to advance into society.

When women work outside, housework and the education of children pose important problems.

The Socialist Constitution of the DPRK stipulates in Article 62 of Chapter IV:

"The State affords special protection to mothers and children through maternity leave, shortened working hours for mothers of large families, expanded maternity hospitals, nurseries, kindergartens and others."

"The State frees women from the heavy burdens of housework and provides every condition for them to participate in public life."

The DPRK Socialist Labour Law (April, 1978) stipulates in Article 31 that the state provides all conditions for women to participate actively in social labour.

It also stipulates in Article 16: "The working day of a woman worker with more than three children is six hours."

Women in the DPRK are guaranteed 77 days of full paid maternity leave. Those mothers who have three children under 12 years old are allowed to work for 6-hours although they are paid for eight.

In the U.S. 60% of working mothers have no leave rights when they have children. Benefits for the remaining 40% are minimal. In some American States women can get about 6-weeks partially paid leave, but there is an absence of job protection. In France, there are preschools for 90% of 3-year-olds of both working and non-working parents. *(from an interview with Ms Sylvia Ann Hewlett, May 12, 1986, on the issue of the U.S. News and World Report).*

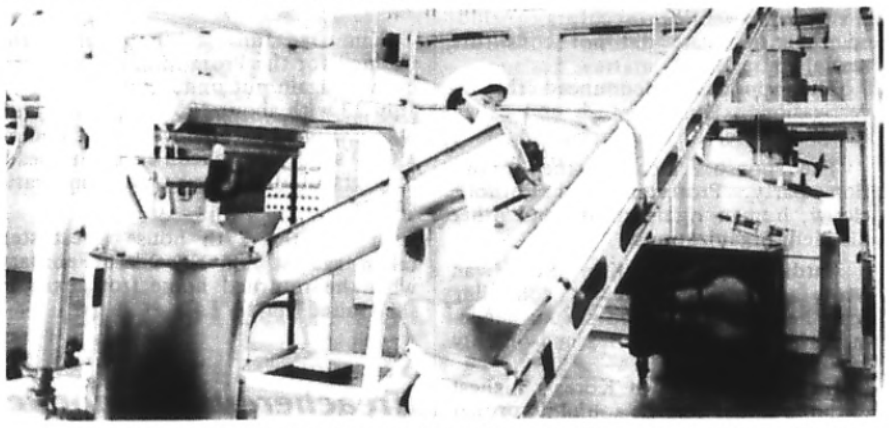
In 1976 the Law on Nursing and Educating Children of the DPRK was adopted, which stipulated that children in nurseries and kindergartens would be reared at the expense of the State. A large number of kindergartens and nurseries have been set up, a great many of them near factories and places where women work.

Earlier in 1975 an 11-year system of compulsory education was introduced incorporating one-year of compulsory preschool education and is provided free of charge by the State. This has helped working mothers immensely.

The DPRK is also working toward reducing womens domestic burdens.

In 1970, at the 5th Congress of the WPK it was decided that the domestic chores of women should be tackled by the technical revolution and become an achievement of socialist industrialization. An increase in the production of processed foods and a wide range of household appliances would reduce women's workload.

These legal and practical measures have secured women's equal status in the society by enforcing equality of the sexes and has enabled women to participate in social and public life to the full.



A partial view of the rice factory located at the Changgwang Street, Pyongyang, which provides precooked rice.

DPRK Women Speak

Women in the DPRK are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Equality of the Sexes Law.

The law was passed on July 30, 1946, one year after the liberation of Korea. It was one of a series of democratic reforms conducted in the DPRK after the liberation of the country.

Under this law, women in the DPRK enjoy equality with men in the areas of state, economy, culture and politics.

Introduced here are three women who are working in different areas of society. They gave us some of their impressions:

Ms Kim Suk Chom, 54 years old, president of the Pyongyang Light Industry University:

In 1955 she graduated from the textile industry dept. of Kim Chaek Industry University and became an engineer for the Pyongyang Textile Factory. She went on to become a teacher at the factory university before working in the committee of education for the Administrative Council (the government). She has held this position since 1977.

Her husband is a journalist working for Rodong Sinmun, an organ of the Workers' Party of Korea. They have three children.

"As for the question of sexual equality, I can say that equality has been secured in the fields of politics, economy, culture and others. I suppose emphasis should be put on these issues to lighten the burden of housework. The development of the food processing industry would help in the complete liberation of women."

According to her, 20% of all teachers and 55% of students in her university are women.

"Frankly speaking, our light industry is backward. In order to survive in the world of modern science and technology we have to improve the quality of education. I would like to be involved in this."

Ms Choe Jun Sun, 48 years old, station master of West Pyongyang Station:

Some 10,000 people use this station every day. Only three out of about 90 station staff are men. This makes West Pyongyang Station a unique station in Pyongyang.

She has worked in the railroad section since 1955 and has held her present post since 1981.

Her husband, a military man, died 10 years ago and she has had to bring up her four children on her own.

"Our major duty is to serve the people. We make every effort to help disabled and aged people. We feel happy when passengers express their gratitude to us. It is required for those who work for the railroad to be punctual and courteous to the public."

She said that the station would be expanded within the next two years and she would work even harder to keep the station clean and to improve passenger services.

Ms Mun Chang Hyang, 39 years old, announcer in Japanese with the foreign language section of the DPRK Central Broadcasting Committee:

Her voice can be heard on the international broadcasting program to Japan. She returned from Japan to the DPRK in 1962 while she was a first-year student at the Osaka Korean High School. After returning to the homeland she studied at the English Department of Kim Hyong Jik Teachers College. Since 1977 she has worked at the broadcasting station.

Her husband is a teacher at the Kim Chaek Industry University. They have two children.

She said, "Women enjoy equal social position in this country. Our wages are the same as men's. We have 5-month paid maternity leave. Nurseries and kindergartens are well organized so that women can work while bringing up a family without feeling undue anxiety."

She received some 30,000 letters from the Japanese listeners to her program.

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The South African issue is the main question and we have had a lot of discussion about this. I would say that this is an immediate problem and independence for South Africa should be ranked along with the food crisis. You cannot solve other problems under apartheid. You have to be free first.

I don't want the world to cooperate with South Africa. We have heard a lot about economic sanctions affecting everybody. However, I see them as the only solution. There is no way you can solve the problems of South Africa without sanctions.

Opposition Leaders Teargassed, Some Injured

Kim Yong Sam and Li Min U Teargassed

Thousands of riot police on the afternoon of July 19 fired tear-gas bombs on about 2,000 opponents when they marched on the Myongdong Cathedral, downtown Seoul, to hold a rally in protest against alleged police tortures on detainee.

Dissident Leader Kim Yong Sam and Li Min U, head of the New Korea Democratic Party, and scores of opposition members of the parliament who were among the demonstrators, were teargassed while the party vice chairman Yang Sun Juk was injured by a tear-gas canister throwned by police and treated at a hospital.

It was the first time that riot police fired a direct shot at opposition leaders, including lawmakers.

Kim Yong Sam said, shortly after the planned rally was spoiled by police interference, "I cannot but deplore the fact that the current regime physically blocked the rally by showering tear gas bombs on the NKDP leaders."

Police said they had arrested 39 persons in the melee. The south Korean daily Chungang Ilbo reported that about 20 party members were arrested on the street.

Members of dissident bodies and students staged sit-in protests, when they were blocked by riot policemen, and shouted anti-"government" slogans such as "Down with the autocratic regime, allowing police to commit sexual abuse against woman detainee!" and sang songs, tossing leaflets into the air and taunting the police, who stood a few yards away.

Earlier, the south Korean authorities had banned the rally, saying it would fan unrest by spreading "false accusations" by a prisoner that she had been sexually abused.

About 2,000 riot police and plain-clothesmen had been bused to the Gothic cathedral where the rally was to have been held, from the early morning of the day to seal it off.

NKDP Issues Statement

When the rally was thwarted, lawmakers of the NKDP immediately went into a sit-in protest at the party headquarters.

In a protest statement announced by Rep. Pak Chan Jong, chairman of the party's committee for protection of human rights, the party said, "The rally was stopped by the wild firing of chemical bombs by police who feared the exposure of their barbaric suppression of human rights and sexual torture."

Members of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party on July 19 clashed with riot police when they attempted to attend a rally at the Myongdong Cathedral to denounce the recent alleged sexual abuse of the dissident woman by a police investigator. (AP)

Particularly, the statement charged that many NKDP members who were going to enter the rally site peacefully, sustained injuries from chemical bombs fired by police.

The opposition party then called upon the authorities to take punitive measures against those involved in the police outrage.

Dissidents Put under House Arrest

Kim Dae Jung, an opposition leader, and about 10 dissidents were put under house arrest from the early morning of the day to stop them from attending the rally.

Among those who were forced to remain in their homes were Ham Sok Hon, Song Kon Ho, Rev. Pak Hyong Gyu, Rev. Kim Tong Wan, Rev. Kim Chae Jun and Mme. Li U Jong.

Kim Dae Jung said that night in his home, "I think it is time for us to reopen our struggle outside the assembly."

Cardinal Kim Praises Ex-coed for Courage

The protests were founded off by the allegations by Miss Kwon, a 22-year-old former student activist that she had been sexually abused by a policeman while being interrogated last month about her alleged role in clandestine labour organizing activities.

The NKDP and other opposition groups took up her cause, forming a lawyers' committee to help her.

After an investigation into the case, the "government" prosecutors concluded that this case did not constitute sexual abuse.

The opposition denounced the investigation as a whitewash and called the protest rally.

The sponsors included the opposition party, Protestant and Catholic clergy, human rights groups and other dissident organizations.

Cardinal Stephen Kim Su Hwan wrote a note to Miss Kwon, condoling with her on the alleged sexual harassment by police, it was learned on July 19.

In the note, south Korea's highest Catholic father said he found no proper words to assuage her suffering.

He said he has prayed for her with the conviction that God's blessings will be with Miss Kwon for her standing out valiantly for the restoration of human conscience.

Opposition leaders said Cardinal Stephen Kim had given permission to use the Myongdong Cathedral, seat of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese, for the rally.

13 Angry Old Men Throw Eggs at Japanese Embassy in Seoul

Thirteen angry old men on July 18 staged a demonstration against Japan's distortion of history in front of the Japanese embassy in Seoul.

They threw a dozen raw eggs at the embassy and distributed leaflets criticizing Japan's "aggressive" historical view, shouting slogans such as "We criticize the distortion of history in Japanese textbooks", and "We resolutely oppose to the Japanese prince's visit to south Korea."

They were immediately arrested by police on guard around the embassy.

They are all sexagenarians and septuagenarians.

Meanwhile, the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD) on July 21, expressed its intention to protest the Japanese government against the distortion of history in a textbook and to send a letter demanding correction of false descriptions to Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone Yasuhiro.

Kim Yong Sam, co-chairman of the CPD, declared it in an interview with Japanese correspondents on the day.

Note; A newly compiled high school textbook on Japanese history of which Japan's Education Ministry approved the use from next April, avoids using the word "aggression" in the descriptions of Japan's military activities on the Asian mainland up to and during World War II.

As for Japan's takeover of Korea, starting in 1910, the book, compiled by the rightist National Council for the Defense of Japan, does not refer to the forced labor of Koreans in Japan, nor does it mention the order to Koreans to change their names into Japanese ones.

Teachers Denounce Suppression of Education

Over 300 teachers of primary, middle and high schools in Seoul on July 17 denounced suppressive police interventions in schools in a "Meeting to Check the Suppression of Democratic Education" held at the Myongdong Cathedral in the Central District of Seoul.

In the statement issued by them, the teachers stressed that the ministry of education must "recognize the anti-democratic character of the present education" and called upon all teachers, students and their parents throughout south Korea to "rise and counter the suppression of democratic education."

Earlier on July 2, hundreds of riot police stormed on more than 230 senior and junior high schools in Seoul to obtain anti-"government" and anti-U.S. letters sent by university students.

BRIEF NEWS FROM S. KOREA

NKDP Calls for Resignation of Cabinet

The largest opposition New Korea Democratic Party on July 22 called for resignation en masse of the cabinet in connection with the police "outrage" of firing tear gas bombs at dissidents including the party's lawmakers to prevent a rally to expose the alleged cases of torture by investigation authorities.

After a meeting of key officers at the party's headquarters, deputy spokesman Rep. Kang Sam Jae maintained, "The police committed an outrage of firing chemical bombs indiscriminately, as if we were in a lawless world.

The incumbent cabinet ministers ought to resign en masse, taking the responsibility for it.

Kang also revealed that leaders of his party were resolved to hold a rally again in spite of any "maneuverings" by the "government".

Kang added that the party will also strongly request the convocation of a special session of the national assembly to question the authorities about the "Myongdong incident" and other political and social issues.

Kim Dae Jung under House Arrest Again

Kim Dae Jung, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, was again put under house arrest on July 23 with about 400 police surrounding his home to stop him from attending a CPD's meeting scheduled at the headquarters of the New Korea Democratic Party.

It was the 27th house arrest step taken against him since last February when he returned home from exile in the United States.

Treacherous Economic Steps

The south Korean authorities recently took steps for opening its market to the U.S. cigarettes as from September and applying the material patent as from July next year, according to a radio report from Seoul.

If one per cent of the cigarettes consumed in south Korea is imported, the tobacco growers will suffer a loss of 1,500 million won in their yearly income.

And when the material patent and the protection of intellectual property including copyright are applied, all the industrial domains of south Korea including chemical, electric and pharmaceutical, will suffer a "hard blow" coupled with an annual loss of one billion dollars.

The association of local cigarette retailers, affiliated with the Federation of Korean Trade Unions, on July 23 issued a statement in protest of the opening of the domestic market to foreign-made cigarettes.

"The unexpectedly advanced opening is nothing less than a trauma and it's regrettable that the decision was made without sufficient consultation with cigarette dealers and tobacco farmers," the statement said.

The statement also urged smokers to resist showing favoritism toward foreign-made cigarettes and prefer domestic products.

The association also urged the Chon junta to ensure that the occupation by foreign-brand cigarettes does not exceed one percent of the domestic market.

KCNA on Planned Building of N-Arms Storages in Kunsan

PYONGYANG JULY 16 (KCNA) – The Korean Central News Agency on July 16 published a statement on authorisation in connection with the plan to build 36 special nuclear depots in Kunsan, south Korea, promoted by the U.S. imperialists lately.

The statement reads in part:

The U.S. imperialists are proceeding with a plan to build 36 special nuclear depots in Kunsan, south Korea, these days, according to foreign press reports.

The special hangar-style underground depots codenamed "W.S. 3" will store nuclear weapons and attack fighter planes kept in a round-the-clock combat posture and stand-by alert to take off within 15 minutes.

The decision to construct 36 special nuclear depots and keep them on stand-by alert in south Korea where the density of nuclear deployment is quadruple to NATO and more than half of the U.S. nuclear weapons deployed all over the Far East are massed, graphically shows to what dangerous extent the U.S. imperialists have gone in their nuclear war provocation moves.

It must not go unnoticed that a spokesman of the U.S. Defense Department declared in this connection that information about the capacity of the deposit and preservation of nuclear weapons is not a secret.

The U.S. military authorities who had kept the nuclear weapons present in south Korea in strict secrecy have now made public even the plan to build the special nuclear depots. This implies that the nuclear war preparations of the U.S. imperialists are being overtly stepped up in the last stage without hesitation.

The Korean Central News Agency sharply denounces their scheme to build the nuclear depots in south Korea, regarding it as an unpardonable criminal act to round off their nuclear war preparations, venture a forestalling nuclear strike at our country and other socialist countries and force the scourge of nuclear war upon mankind.

Their moves to start a new nuclear war is a grave challenge to our honest and sincere efforts to ease the tensions on the Korean Peninsula and solve questions through dialogue and negotiation.

Only recently, our party and the government of our Republic put forward the momentous proposal to hold talks of military authorities and the peace proposal to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

The United States and the south Korean authorities, however, are answering our peace proposals with more undisguised maneuverings to provoke a nuclear war, far from responding to them.

The U.S. imperialists have build a space observation post, a part of the "Star Wars" program, in Taegu, started building new nuclear depots in the Kyeryong mountain and illegally transferred "F-16" fighter-bombers to the south Korean puppet army.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique are staging almost every day massive military maneuvers simulating nuclear warfare, bringing the situation to the extreme pitch of strain and driving the multi-channel north-south dialogues arranged with so much efforts to the brink of breakup.

Yet the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities have the effrontery to become eloquent about relaxation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula and dialogue, as if they were interested in them, in a foolish attempt to lay at the North's door the blame for the growing tensions and suspension of the dialogues.

It is rank hypocrisy and deception for the United States and the south Korean authorities to talk about "resumption of dialogue" and "relaxation of tensions" while making haste with nuclear war preparations, far from accepting our reasonable peace proposals of wide range, and arrogantly refusing even to receive letters from the dialogue partner.

However noisily the U.S. imperialists may cry for "dialogue" and "peace," they can never conceal their true color as the nuclear warmaniac, the wrecker of north-south dialogue and the harasser of world peace.

If the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities are really interested in peace and dialogue, they should promptly discontinue their nuclear war preparations and show an affirmative response to our proposals to have talks of military authorities and create a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula.

Spy Plane Steals into DPRK

The United States infiltrated a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" deep into the air above the territorial waters east of Kosong of the DPRK and let it fly up to the air above the coastal waters of Sonbong county, North Hamgyong Province, from 11:09 to 11:14 July 18 for an espionage against the northern half of the peninsula.

The Americans committed such aerial espionages on the 15th and 17th. Their air intrusion has numbered 8 cases in July.

Yonsei University Closed By Force

The south Korean authorities closed Yonsei University in Seoul from July 16 to 21, to prevent a summer camp planned by "Minmintu" (The Anti-fascist Struggle Committee for the Nation and Democracy) and the General Council of Students of the university.

They planned to open a "Free Summer University" for nearly one month from July 17 to August 15 and organize seminars and lectures on the struggle for the democracy and reunification.

On the morning of July 16, a notice on the closure of the campus was pasted up on the walls of the university and over 200 members of the teaching staff controlled the access of students to the university at the entrances.

S. Korean Youth Seeks Asylum in DPRK

Kim Gwang Hyon, 26, came over to the northern half of Korea some time ago, the official Korean Central News Agency reported on July 23.

He, hailing from Huihyon-dong, central district, Seoul, gave up the English course of Sung Kyun Kwan University half way and worked at the factory of the Panwol industrial district and a hotel, etc.

In his interview with reporters in Pyongyang, he said, "Each time I saw the miserable life of people in the south who were in rags and suffering from hunger due to the anti-popular policy and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist clique, I keenly felt that I could no longer live in this hateful society."

"In the embrace of the DPRK, I realized once again that I did right in coming over to the north," he stressed.

"I am spending happy days, accorded a warm hospitality which I hardly deserve", he added.

Onsan Sufferers Demonstrate for Compensations

About 1,000 residents near the Onsan Industrial Complex in Ulchu-gun, North Kyongsang Province on July 20 demonstrated at a turnpike leading to the complex, demanding compensation for their sufferings from pollution.

The residents of Iyul and four other villages in Onsan-myon rallied at the entrance to the industrial road at 9 a.m. and attempted to parade as far as the Ulsan city administration building, some seven kilometers away.

The protesters staged a sit-in for nine hours on the road, as they were blocked by riot police and city officials.

There are more than 700 inhabitants around there suffering from heavy metal pollution and symptoms similar to those of "Itai, Itai" disease.

In the areas near the heavily polluted Onsan Bay, there are a large number of inhabitants, according to a report issued by the (south) Korea Anti-Pollution Organization last year.

The report, titled "To the Conscience of the World", which was carried by our paper No. 1,267-1,272, said that "Even though the waters are polluted by the industrial complex, the inhabitants still live on the fish and other sea-food caught in the bay." It stressed, "The industrial complex at Onsan is still to take any effective action to protect inhabitants from the pollutants in discharges."

"Ulji '86" War Games Staged

The provocative "Ulji '86" military exercise was staged from July 14 to 19 involving the army and police and civilian armed forces and even the entire population and vehicles all over south Korea.

The exercise, which was claimed to be an action to cope with "southward invasion" and a step for "peace", was staged on an unprecedented scale.

Rodong Sinmun on July 17 hit the provocative military drill, condemning it as "anti-communist war hysterics for instilling hostile feelings and a spirit of confrontation against the northern half of the country into the minds of the south Korean people" and "an anti-national criminal act to increase tensions and whip up a war atmosphere against detente, peace and dialogue."

The Chon junta on the night of July 14 staged "blockade exercises to check the high-speed infiltration of guerrillas" in the Kimpo area as part of the drill.

Telephone lines belonging to telephone offices in 13 large cities were controlled for 30 minutes between July 16 to 18 without notice, and black-out drills were held for three days all around the country.

Those who violated the curfew from midnight to 4 a.m. were detained by police.

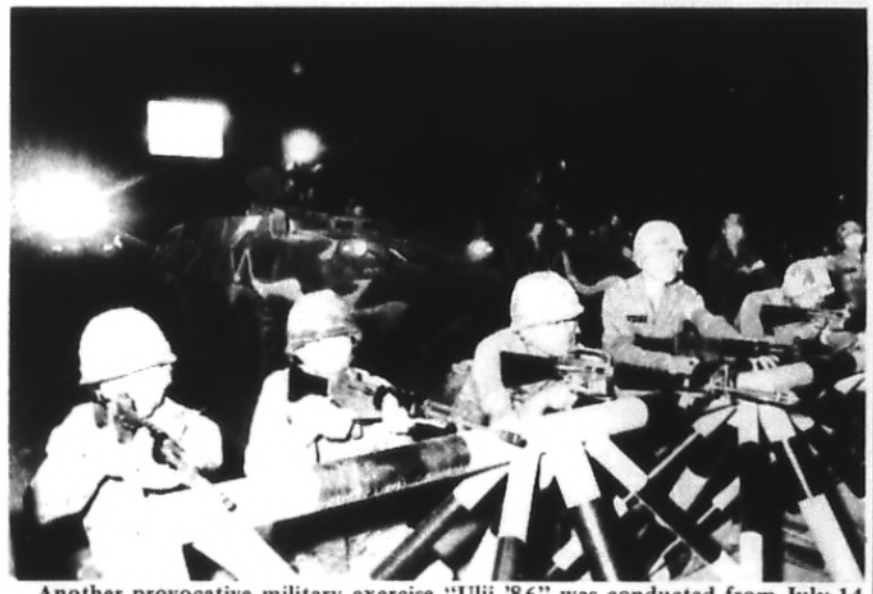
Meanwhile, the Chon junta on July 15 mobilised over 3,000 students and office employees at a high school and a "monopoly office" in Seoul and incited a war fever among them, driving them out to "chemical, biological and radio active warfare exercises."

On the same day they staged an "actual report exercise of residents" in the Unpyong, West Gate, Mapo and Kangso districts of Seoul.

On July 16, they held "road traffic control trainning" to "secure a military operational road network in wartime" using highways for take-off and landing by military aircraft including fighters and bombers.

The control operation was conducted by about 6,700 policemen and "homeland reserve forces" personnel.

Drivers were forced to make detours, while the drill was under way.



Another provocative military exercise "Ulji '86" was conducted from July 14 to 19 by south Korean army, police and civil defence forces in a simulated attack on the DPRK.

DPRK Film "Thaw" Got Main Prize

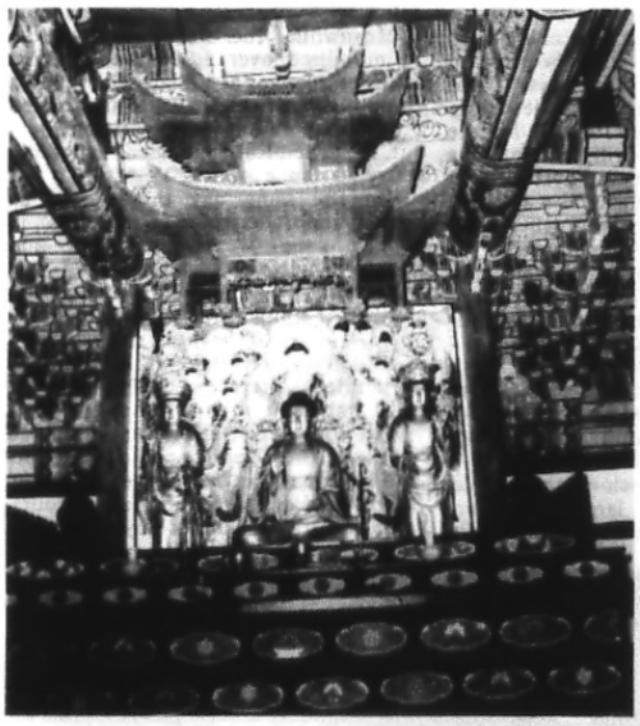
At 25th Karlovy Vary Int'l Film Festa

A scene from main-prized "Thaw".

PYONGYANG July 19 (KCNA) – The main prize of the festival was awarded to the Korean feature film "Thaw" at the 25th Karlovy Vary International Film Festival held in Czechoslovakia from July 3 to 16.

The Korean feature film "Thaw" evoked widespread repercussions among the participants in the festival and spectators for its high ideological and artistic plane.

Kaesong, Treasury of Historical Remnants (2)



Buddhist Image of Kwanum Temple.
Kwanum Temple, at the foot of Mt. Chonma, was built in 970 A.D.. The present building was erected in 1646. Originally it consisted of 5 buildings, but today only the main hall, a priest room, a 7-storied pagoda, and the cave of the Goddess of Mercy, have been retained.

Main Hall of Kwanum Temple.

Restored Ancient Relics Exhibited in Pyongyang

Taken back and Sent Home by Overseas Koreans

PYONGYANG July 21 (KCNA)—An exhibition of relics from overseas Koreans is open at the Korean Central History Museum.

Exhibited there are some of many relics which had flowed out abroad and were taken back and sent home by overseas Koreans.

A standing Buddha with halo dating it to 539 A.D. is regarded as greatly valuable for study. Three Buddhas are against the one great halo of the plate, the back of which inscribes the story that Yon, monk who lived in Rakrang Temple of Pyongyang, Koguryo, in 539 A.D., made 1,000 Buddhas and was going to spread them to the world and this was the 29th.

Over ten Buddhas including the gilt-bronze seated Maitreya, gilt-bronze standing Bhaisajyaguru Buddha and gilt-bronze standing Buddha well show the highly developed features of the Buddha sculpture of Korea in the period of Koguryo, Paekje, Silla and Koryo.

Crane and flower skillfully inlaid in the whole body of the crane-flower inlaid blue porcelain bottle in the period of Koryo are in beautiful harmony with bright blue ground. One of the relics holding a great place in the history of pottery arts of Korea, this porcelain bottle was selected as a national treasure.

Kept in the exhibition are a Koryo pattern inlaid blue porcelain bottle, blue flower porcelain vase of the Li dynasty, brass mirror in the period of Koryo, sun-dial and toy of the Li dynasty and the folding screen "Wild Geese at Moon Night" by Yang Sok Yon, an artist of the 19th century.

The exhibition includes the writings of Kim Jong Hui, a famous calligrapher, Kim Ok Gyun who organized and led the "Kapsin Coup D'etat" (1884) and patriotic Admiral Li Sun Sin.

New Films Released

PYONGYANG July 21 (KCNA) – Many new feature films on diverse themes have been produced recently in Korea. .

The Korean Film Studio released feature films including "Mother's Mind," "With One Day off" and "Their Youth".

The "Mother's Mind" vividly depicts, the life of Chang Gil Bu, a mother who dedicated her son, daughter and daughter-in-law to the sacred struggle for the liberation of the country.

During the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle led by President Kim Il Sung, she sends her daughter and daughter-in-law to the guerrillas after she heard her son Ma Dong Hui died in prison by biting off his tongue for the safety of the command. Although she is alone without any family member or relative, the mother lives unyieldingly for the revolution, knowing no pessimism.

The film gives a particularly emotional representation of a deep sense of revolutionary obligation and warm love shown by President Kim Il Sung for Chang Gil Bu.

The studio also produced films "Ordinary Man", "True Heart" and "School Mistress" based on socialist reality and films on historical records including "Story of 'Kayagum' ".

The Korean February 8 Film Studio produced the film "9th Regiment" giving a picture of the combat activities of a regiment of the Korean People's Army during the temporary strategic retreat in the period of the Fatherland Liberation War. The regiment marches thousands of *ri* to the supreme command of the KPA, overcoming all kinds of trials taking wounded soldiers and people from the area along the Rakdong River in the southern part of Korea.

The studio also released the feature films "In Those Unforgettable Days" and "Birth of a New Government" (parts 1 and 2) based on the historical days of founding the glorious Workers' Party of Korea and establishing the first new-type people's government and feature film "A Guard at Crossroads" filmizing the life of the traffic securitymen.

Mrs. Chang Gil Bu (right) acting in " Mother's Mind".

Sports and Culture

Moscow Goodwill Games

MOSCOW July 18 (KCNA) – Merited Sportsman of Korea Li Chol Hon came first and won a trophy cup and gold medal by registering 19.65 points at the parallel bars in the men's gymnastic event of the Goodwill Games in Moscow.

The gymnastic event was participated in by most excellent gymnasts of the Soviet Union and from China, Hungary, the GDR, Romania, the United States, Japan and other countries.

(KCNA)

"I Am the Editor of the 'Haebaragi'"

By Ko Sun Mi

—Compositions Written by Korean Students (2)—

(Continued from the 1,292 issue)

I am the editor of the newspaper "Haebaragi (sunflower)". "Haebaragi" is published by me and my younger brother Kyong Su. It is addressed to Akita from Tokyo and vice versa and is a pride of our family.

Soon its eleventh issue will be printed and it is Kyong Su's turn to illustrate the next issue. He draws all right.

Writing articles is my task. The eleventh issue will feature "My good handwriting was appreciated", "Kyong Su got third prize in a race on a sports day," and "Gramma has taken a turn for the better," etc. I wrote them very carefully on a sheet of white paper.

In this way, "Haebaragi" plays an important roll in informing what is happening in Tokyo.

My family lives in Akita. My father and mother run a shop there.

When I entered an elementary school, everybody was worried about me, as I was very small child compared with other children. So they almost sent me to a Japanese school near my house instead of sending me to my uncle's house in Tokyo where I could attend a Korean school. But after all, I was sent to my uncle's home to live there and was enrolled in the Fourth Tokyo Korean Primary School.

In fact, I terribly missed my family at first and wept myself to sleep almost every night. On the other hand, I never failed to write to my house about my everyday life–about my sorrows and happiness–in my newly learned Korean.

Every letter of mine was replied by father and mother without fail who praised and encouraged me to keep on writing.

And from this April Kyong Su who became 7-year-old also came up to Tokyo to attend the Korean school. And he and I vied with one another in writing to father about our daily life.

But one day, I thought, "How can I inform father of our news as much as possible? Isn't there any other way to tell him about what we experience and feel everyday and keep up records for a long time?"

And the idea occurred to me that we should produce a newspaper. Gramma, who heard of it from me, agreed and we were all happy about the idea.

The newspaper was named "Haebaragi", which expressed our desire to live and grow up brightly and cheerfully like sunflowers which always follow the sun. We discussed and decided on what to write about our joy and sorrow and what good we had done recently.

When we produced the first "Haebaragi", it was a little bit hard work for me, a cub editor. As father's birthday was just around the corner, we wrote an article celebrating his birthday with lots of drawings–the drawings occupied larger space than the text in fact–and sent it to Akita.

Father called us up on the very day he received the paper. He said, "The 'Haebaragi' is a very nice paper. Reading it, I can see how you two enjoy studying and living there and it encouraged me a lot. I am always looking forward to receiving news from you."

Some day after the phone call, a big envelope was delivered from Akita. When I opened it, I stared at it in wonder. It was a newspaper from father. I was so glad that I couldn't speak a word for a while. Father's paper was also named as "Haebaragi".

At home: Mother teaches her son Korean letters.

His paper informed us of the news of the family in Akita and how beautifully the Korean bellflowers and irises in the backyard were blooming, with some drawings of them to illustrate the story. After reading it, I terribly missed my Akita home and felt the love of father and mother who are always worried about us. I cried.

Thus the paper "Haebaragi" made by us and by father flew to and from Tokyo and Akita. Seeing our "Haebaragi", which at first was occupied only by drawings, everybody says it is pretty well done and looks like a newspaper.

We are very proud of "Haebaragi" because it is full of our joys, father's expectations of us and the happiness of our family. It is a precious gem of our family. It is also like a rainbow bridge to link our wish to repay our parents for their solicitude with their love for us and desire to bring us up as the future pillars and the flower buds of our country.

So I declare it proudly, "I am the editor of the 'Haebaragi'!" I made up my mind to keep on producing the paper after its 100th, 200th issue comes out and heighten my role as the editor who bind and cement our families as one in future too. **(Third-year-pupil of the Fourth Tokyo Korean Primary School)**

(To be continued)

Even Though They Are against Our Wishes (6)

—Memoirs of Parents of Detained Students in South Korea—

(Continued from the previous issue)

Firstly, it was the instinctive belief of the parents in their children that made them "conscious adults".

It is said that parents soon come to understand their children and stand by them even though they were discouraged and felt miserable when their children were detained.

The parents who acted according to their instinctive and personal feelings to understand their children soon came to experience a more serious change in their consciousness through interviews with their children in prison and while attending court hearings.

Many parents who had no concern about anything but themselves were gradually led by their children to turn their eyes to their own objective reality and look into the present problems: the political situation in south Korea, south Korea's dependence on the U.S. and Japan and their influence on south Korea.

The parents who heard arguments over political problems between the prosecutors and attorneys and students came to have their own views on them and a new philosophy of life.

Secondly, it is pointed out that the change in the consciousness of the parents is related to trends in the current social developments.

They say that the old generation is experiencing a great change in their consciousness. Especially they say that it was the result of the general election on Feb. 12 that accerelated this change of consciousness.

For example, Li Chol who once had been given death sentense on charges of leading student movements was elected in a member of the National Assembly so that people gradually changed their attitude against student movements.

They found that the student movement wasn't radical or so dangerous but it was caused by students' concern over wide-ranging social issues.

Moreover, mass media like TV networks have played a great role in stimulating parents to take action. They arbitrarily charged students as pro-communist elements.

What parents in a situation as in south Korea would endure leaving their children to be looked upon as leftist or pro-communist elements?

It is an undeniable fact that more parents have come to view student movements in a different perspective than before and experienced a remarkable change in their way of thinking, irrespective of their individual backgrounds.

Probably, families of detainees or parents of detained students are in a sense victims of social conflicts in our age.

It is extremely surprising to see ordinary housewives who had no idea about the Council for the Promotion of Democracy staging an overnight sit-in in front of its office, putting up radical slogans.

Many people wish that such an unusual situation in which parents and children can communicate and understand each other only in court will come to an end as soon as possible.

(Concluded)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (July 17-23)

July 17

* A delegation of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its Secretary Chang Son Gang, for a visit to Liaoning province.

July 21

* A delegation of the Korea-China Friendship Taekam Cooperative Farm for a visit to China.

July 22

* A delegation of the Foreign Books Publishing House headed by its Director Song Gi Hyon for a visit to China.

July 23

* A delegation of the Korea-Libya Friendship Association headed by its Chairman Kim Bong Ju, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions for a visit to Libya.
* A delegation of the DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs headed by Vice Minister Kang Sok Ju to attend the Consultative Meeting of Vice Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Socialist Countries scheduled in Hungary.
* A delegation of the Foreign Language Press Group headed by Kim Ryo Hwa, its Deputy General Director and Editor of the Books Translating and Publishing House to visit the Soviet Union.

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (July 18-23)

July 18

* A delegation of the World Federation of Democratic Youth headed by its President Walid Massri.
* A delegation of the Japan-Korea Peasants Association for Friendship and Exchange headed by Suzuki Teizen, member of the Iwate Prefectural Assembly of Japan.

July 21

* A delegation of "Rabotnichesko Delo", the organ of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, headed by its First Deputy Editor Radoslav Radev.
* A delegation of the National University of Colombia headed by its General Secretary Humberto Vergara Portela.

July 22

* A delegation of the State Meteorological Bureau of China headed by its Director Zou Jingmeng.
* A delegation of the local assemblymen's groups of the Japan Socialist Party.

July 23

* A delegation of the Nagano Prefectural, Japan, Council of Trade Unions headed by its Chairman Jitsuhara Kimio.
* A delegation of social scientists of Kyoto, Japan, headed by Ueda Masaaki, Professor of Kyoto University.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries

July 21

* An agreement on cooperation between the Korean Journalists Union and the Egyptian Press Syndicate was signed in Pyongyang.

(KCNA)

"South Korea: Violations of Human Rights" (4)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Chapter 4

Trials of political prisoners

Introduction

Over the years, Amnesty International has been concerned about reports that political prisoners in South Korea are denied fair trials conducted in accordance with internationally recognized standards. The country's laws contain a number of provisions which, if implemented, would safeguard the rights of defendants on trial on political charges. In cases where Amnesty International believes that the defendants were not given a fair trial, many of these safeguards were not respected.

A trial cannot be regarded as fair if the court does not treat the prosecution and the defence equally and if, in the preparatory stages of a trial, fundamental principles of law are neglected. Statements in the press attributed to government authorities portraying a defendant as guilty of the charges before the start of the trial would, for example, undermine the impartiality of a hearing. The Code of Criminal Procedure contains a number of provisions on the conduct of trials which affirm the equality of the prosecution and the defence with regard to matters such as seating arrangements, equal access to evidence before the trial and equal rights on submission of evidence.

The Constitution prohibits the use of a confession as evidence when it is the only evidence against a defendant or when it is " determined to have been made against a defendant's will be means of torture, violence, intimidation, unduly prolonged arrest, deceit, etc.". The Code of Criminal Procedure rules as inadmissible a confession "extracted by torture, violence, threat or after prolonged arrest or detention, or which is suspected to have been made involuntarily". Both the Constitution and the Code of Criminal Procedure hold that a defendant shall be presumed innocent until found guilty.

In a number of cases under the Anti-Communist Law and the National Security Law, the defendants' right to a fair trial was undermined by procedural irregularities both before and during trial. These included illegal detention without an arrest warrant and denial of access to lawyers until indictment or shortly before the opening of the trial. In some cases, the judges reportedly refused to accept evidence presented by the defence. In cases involving charges of espionage this usually consisted of alibis. Often press campaigns, which appeared to have the support of the authorities, and official statements portrayed the defendants as guilty of the charges before and during the trial hearings. While the trials of some political prisoners appear to have been open to the public, including the foreign press and foreign observers, others were not, insofar as admission to the courtroom was reportedly severely limited.

In many cases, defendants appear to have been denied the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty. In these cases, the rules governing the acceptance of confessions made under duress were not respected. A confession, if it is the only evidence against a defendant, is not sufficient to prove guilt. Two conditions must be met before statements recorded by a prosecutor can be introduced as evidence. First, the authenticity of the statements has to be established before a judge by the person who made it. Second, irrespective of the first requirement, the evidence must be " undoubtedly believed to be true". Information received by Amnesty International indicates that these rules of evidence have not been respected in a number of cases where confessions made to prosecutors by the defendants but later denied in court were nonetheless used as the main evidence for conviction. These confessions were accepted as primary evidence in the apparent absence of thorough and impartial investigations to establish their validity.

Cases of unfair trial

On 13 October 1984, the Army Security Command announced the arrest on charges of espionage of Yung Chong-hon, Cho Il-ji, Cho Shin-chi and Ho Chul-hun, four Korean students from Japan. The students were accused of passing intelligence information to North Korean agents in Japan and trying to win support for North Korean policies among South Korean students. In a television program, the students admitted to having spied for North Korea. Amnesty International has received information on three of the four students which suggests that, apart from the confessions they made during their interrogation and on television and which they claimed in court were false and extracted under torture, there was no material evidence of espionage. Amnesty International believes that they were unjustly convicted after unfair trials. Amnesty International was unable to obtain detailed information about the fourth student. Ho Chul-hun, but is concerned that he may similarly have been denied a fair trial.

Yun Chong-hon graduated in agriculture from Kyoto University in Japan. In 1979, he went to South Korea and, after learning Korean for a year, entered the Medical Department of Korea University in Seoul. Although he was detained by the Army Security Command on 27 August 1984, a warrant for his arrest was not issued until 10 October, over six weeks later. He was indicted on 16 November and his trial started on 11 December before Seoul District Criminal Court.

In his confession, Yun Chong-hon named his North Korean contact agent in Japan as "Mr Yoshiyama" and described him as a senior student at Kyoto University. In the indictment, the prosecution charged that Yun Chong-hon had transmitted information on matters such as the road and public transport system in Seoul, the security measures at the US embassy in Seoul, changes in the cabinet, anti-government demonstrations and the location of official buildings and of major industrial facilities to a "Mr. Yoshiyama".

At his trial, Yun Chong-hon testified that he had made a false confession under torture and that he had invented "Mr. Yoshiyama". He said that he had been tied, naked, to a metal chair, beaten with sticks, that water had been poured onto a towel over his face until he almost suffocated, and that the chair was fixed to a trap which had been lowered into a basement room until it touched water. Yun Chong-hon's lawyer insisted that his client's confession did not constitute valid evidence but the judge nevertheless accepted it. Yun Chong-hon's confession was found to be wrong in at least one other respect, as a result of which the prosecution authorities did not charge him with visiting North Korea. They discovered that the ship on which he confessed to having travelled to North Korea had not sailed on that day. On 3 April 1985, Yun Chong-hon was found guilty of espionage and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. His sentence was upheld in August 1985 by the Seoul High Court and in November 1985 by the Supreme Court.

Cho Il-ji, a graduate of the Management School of Kyoto Industrial University in Japan, went to South Korea in 1982 and entered the Trade Department of Sungkyunkwan University in Seoul. He was arrested on 1 September 1984 at Kimpo airport, on his return from a vacation in Japan. A cout issued a warrant of arrest against him on 29 September, after he had been illegally detained for 26 days. He was transferred to the prosecution authorities on 15 October and indicted on 12 November.

At the first hearing of his trial on 11 December, reportedly on the advice of a lawer recommended by the Army Security Command, Cho Il-ji pleaded guilty to the charges against him and asked the court for leniency. His family appealed to the court to suspend the trial on the grounds that Chol Il-ji's lack of fluency in Korean would prejudice his case. The hearing was suspended, an interpreter provided for the subsequent hearings and Chol Il-ji engaged a new lawyer. However, the court refused to accept the new lawyer's challenge that the statements made by his client on 11 December were invalid.

At the second session of his trial, on 26 December, Cho Il-ji testified that he had made a false confession under torture. He said that his face had been covered with a wet towel, causing him to faint, that he had been deprived of sleep for three or four days, that he had been threatened with electric shocks, and that he had been beaten with a wooden sword. He also claimed that after he had told the prosecutor that he had invented statements in his confession, an "officer", believed to be an officer of the Army Security Command, visited him at the Seoul Detention Centre, threatened him with further torture and promised that he would be released the next year if he admitted to the accusations against him. In addition to Cho Il-ji's repudiation of his confession, evidence was given in court by witnesses from Japan, giving alibis for Cho Il-ji for the days when he was supposed to have met "Mr. Yamamoto", the North Korean agent in Japan to whom he was accused of passing information. The prosecution produced no evidence, other than Cho Il-ji's confession, about the existence of "Mr. Yamamoto". Despite this the court found him guilty of having been trained by "Mr. Yamamoto" and of having given him information on South Korea on matters such as student demonstrations against the government, tank barriers on the southern side of the Demilitarized Zone and public reaction to the 1983 bombing in Rangoon, Burma, in which 17 South Korean officials were killed. Cho Il-ji was also found guilty of having expressed support, in discussions with fellow students, for the North Koreans' proposal to reunify Korea, a charge which he denied and which was also refuted by defence witnesses.

Cho Shin-chi went to South Korea in April 1983 and studied the Korean language at Yonsei University in Seoul. He had previously spent three years in Taiwan studying the Chinese language. He was arrested on 3 September 1984 at Kimpo airport, on his return from vacation in Japan. His whereabouts were unknown until 7 October when a warrant for his arrest was issued and he was transferred to Seoul Detention Centre. A member of Cho Shin-chi's family who went to South Korea in mid-October was reportedly not allowed to meet him and was told that visits were not permitted during interrogation by the prosecution. Cho Shin-chi was indicted on 7 November 1984 and his trial started on 15 January 1985 before Seoul District Criminal Court. At the first hearing, he denied the charges against him and claimed that he had been tortured. His description of his treatment was similar to that given in a separate court by Yun Chong-hon. He also stated that he was threatened with execution and told that he would be released and allowed to go back to Japan if he admitted spying for North Korea. In Cho Shin-chi's case too, there was no evidence of the existence of "Mr. Kidamura", the North Korean agent to whom he was accused of having given student leaflets and information on student demonstrations. In court, Cho Shin-chi claimed that under torture he had invented "Mr. Kidamura" and details of their meetings. He also denied the charges of praising North Korea in student meetings, of trying to win support among students for his views, of having been a member of a pro-North Korea cultural group at high-school and of having been given a North Korean scholarship. Witnesses from Japan, including one of Cho Shin-chi's high-school teachers, testified and presented documentary evidence in court that the Korean cultural group and the scholarship foundations were not controlled by North Korea. In the course of the trial, the prosecution reportedly withdrew 36 of the 64 charges it had included in the indictment.

On 2 April 1985, the court found Cho Shin-chi guilty on all counts. The verdict is said to list the crimes committed by Cho Shin-chi but not to mention the evidence used to convict him nor to evaluate the validity of his confession. His sentence of seven years' imprisonment was confirmed by the appeal court. The Supreme Court, however, returned the case for review by an appeal court on the grounds, it is believed, that the conviction was based on insufficient evidence.

(Concluded)

Presidential Guidance

(Continued from page 1)

Hyong Muk, Pak Nam Gi, Secretary of the WPK Central Committee and officials concerned.

Going round various production processes at the complex President Kim Il Sung said that we have been able to build successfully by our own efforts, vast construction projects including the Nampo Barrage as the DPRK has powerful machine industry bases such as the Taean Heavy Machine Complex.

Noting that the Taean complex is building by itself by its own designs and with its own techniques, equipment and materials, 125,000 kva generators, turbines and other generating equipment to be installed at the Taechon Power Station, he said we have every right to be proud of this.

As many minor power stations are under construction in various parts of the country along with large-scale power stations, he said, the complex should increase the production of various kinds of generating equipment.

Talks Officials

(Continued from page 1)

held to relax the tense situation caused by the military exercises and provocative actions in south Korea, which it says is a major stumbling block to the resumption of the presently existing channels of talks.

Actually, when the north Koreans decided to temporarily suspend meetings with negotiators from Seoul at the conference table at the truce village of Panmunjom early this year, the war game "Team Spirit 86" was the main cause.

The statements said that Seoul's overture for reopening of the stalled dialogues is a political trick aimed at veiling the "criminal" intention of the U.S. and the south Korean authorities to oppose dialogues and peace and seek confrontation.

The south Korean delegates to the north-south talks were called upon, in the statements, to "return to the original stance" for peace.

DPRK's three delegations demanded an early opening of a military meeting, which, they said, "will provide new momentum for national reconciliation."

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